Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 *Chesnut Street.*

NUMBER 1721.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

STATEMENT of the Accounts of the Inspectors of the Health-Office for the City and Port of Philadelphia, for the year 1797.

Marine Hospital Expenditures—No. I.

			No.	Dolls.	Cents.
Jan. 7.	Paid	John Duffield, for attending patients,	1	69	
18.		Caleb Lownes, for nails,		94	10
		James Mease, on account of repairs &c.	2	220	
30.		Pearson & Levis, for a Ledger,		2	25
Feb. 2.		John Marshall, for paints, oils, &c.		77	42
Mar. 17.		Steiner & Kamerer, for publishing accounts,	3	12	
23.		Heath Norbury, on account,	4	100	
29.		Thomas Dobson, for Stationary,	5	22	43
April 5.		Heath Norbury, on account	6	349	50
19.		Nesbitt & Battis, clerk and messenger in Health-Office, one quarter's salary each,	7	150	
20		Betton & Harrison, for medicine,	8	91	60
26.		William Allen, balance of his account,	9	88	50
		Do. rent of Health-Office,	10	36	67
		Wells & Morris, for Ironmongery,	11	48	32
May 1.		Daniel Humphreys, for printing,	12	14	17
10.		Heath Norbury, on account,	13	152	18
		Charles Ramsay, for stone,		45	
June 7.		George Potts, for laying stone,		71	50
		Heath Norbury, on account,	14	160	81
July 7.		Do. Do.	15	315	92
Aug. 2.		Do. Do.	16	170	10
10.		Thomas Davis, for repairs to Hospital,	17	295	57
21.		William Buck, for carriage hire,		34	
		William Allen, on account,	18	200	
Sept. 4.		Heath Norbury, on account,	19	100	
20.		William Jones, for repairing the wharf,	20	40	
Oct. 6.		Heath Norbury, on account,	21	334	54
Nov. 2.		Do. Do.	22	126	11
Dec. 6.		Tow and Benson, for information against the ship Hinde,	23	90	
		Heath Norbury, on account,	24	224	85
		Thomas Bickham, for mending the Health Barge	25	5	17
		Dollars		3721	71

Settled by the Committee appointed 13th December, 1797,

JAMES WOOD,
JOHN STARR,
SAMUEL BRECK, jun.

March 6th, 1798—Approved by the Board,
SAMUEL HODGDON, Chairman of the Board of Health.

City Hospital Expenditures for 1797—No. II.

			No.	Dolls.	Cents.
Jan. 11.	Paid	Thomas Hood, balance of account,		8	21
31.		Nicodemus Lloyd, for ironwork,		3	85
Feb. 28.		Andrew Brown, for advertising,		2	33
April 26.		Wells & Morris, for ironmongery,		72	44
Aug. 10.		John Sostrick, for hauling sundries,	1	18	
19.		James Whitehead, for sundries,	2	225	
22.		Daniel Knight, for work done,	3	120	
		James Thompson, on account,	4	87	27
28		William Allen, on account,	5	300	
Sept. 2.		Benjamin Kite, to purchase supplies,	6	150	
4.		James Thompson, on account,	7	150	
7.		John & James Whitehead, do.	8	170	46
8.		Benjamin Kite, to purchase supplies,	9	100	
9.		James Smith, for cleansing infected houses,	10	100	
11.		John Sims, for painting,	11	80	
		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies,	12	100	
12.		Do. Do.	13	200	
		Do. balance of Benjamin Kites account,	14	15	65
15.		Do. to purchase supplies,	15	200	
16.		James Thompson, on account,	16	100	
18.		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies,	17	200	
19.		William Allen, on account,	18	300	
22.		James Thompson, on account,	19	100	
23.		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies,	20	200	
25.		William Allen, on account,	21	400	
28.		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies	22	200	
30.		James Thompson, on account,	23	100	
Oct. 3.		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies,	24	200	
10.		Do. Do.	25	300	
12.		James Thompson, on account,	26	100	
16.		Do. Do.	27	100	
17.		James Smith, for cleansing houses,	28	50	
19.		John Letchworth, to purchase supplies,	29	200	
20.		William Allen, on account,	30	1000	
24.		James Thompson, on account,	31	200	
30.		Do. Do.	32	300	
Nov. 4.		William Allen, on account,	33	300	
6.		Miller, Forde & Montgomery, to purchase Bank shares for the Consulting and Visiting Physicians,	34	3500	
		William Nesbitt, clerk in the Health-Office for extra services,	35	150	
		Elijah Battis, for do.	36	50	
		Job Craighead, for burying a man,	37	15	
		John Miller, jun. for Peter Helm,	38	250	
17.		James Thompson, on account,	39	190	35
18.		William Allen, on account,	40	400	
24.		Michael Leib, for medicine,	41	94	
		Henry Chamberlain, for work done,	42	44	79
		Thomas Brown, for work done,	43	21	59
25.		Doctor Coxe, for medicine,	44	30	
Dec. 4.		James Smith, balance of his account,	45	107	49
14.		Evan Truman, for wood,	46	26	25
		James Kerr, for mending a hearse,	47	10	
		Dollars		11,342	68

Settled by the Committe appointed 13th December, 1797,

JAMES WOOD,
JOHN STARR,
SAMUEL BRECK, jun.

March 6th, 1798—Approved by the Board,
SAMUEL HODGDON, Chairman to the Board of Health.

Dr. Marine and City Hospital in General Account with the Inspectors of the Health-Office, for 1797.

To amount of Marine Hospital expenditures per Treasurer's acct. No. I	3721 71	By balance in the hands of Gideon H. Wells (Treasurer) 1st January, 1797,	2191 2
To amount of City Hospital expenditures, per Treasurer's acct. No. II.	11342 68	By cash received by James King of John Baker, County Treasurer,	1500
To one months interest of 1000 dollars borrowed of James King,	5 50	By proceeds of John Baker's three notes discounted at Bank of Pennsylvania,	5936 34
To balance in the hands of James Oldden, Treasurer to the board,	24	By proceeds of John Gardiner, jun'rs. borrowed note, 3500 dollars, discounted at ditto,	3462 77
		By proceeds of John Baker's note, discounted at ditto,	1980
Dollars	15070 13		15070 13
To John Gardner, jun'rs. borrowed note, per contra, not yet due, and which will appear in the acct. of 1798	3500		

N. B. Several accounts yet owing for supplies and services, the amount of which cannot be exactly ascertained, will probably make, together with the above note, 5500 dollars, due by the institution.

Settled by the Committee appointed 13th Dec. 1797.
JAMES WOOD,
JOHN STARR,
SAMUEL BRECK, jun.
March 6th, 1798, approved by the Board.
SAMUEL HODGDON,
Chairman of the Board of Health.

On the 12th day of March 1798, we the Subscribers met at the City Hall, and carefully examined the written account of the Inspectors of the Health-Office of the City and Port of Philadelphia, and the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and do find the within to be a true statement of the said Account.

HILARY BAKER, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia.
ALEX. WILCOCKS, Recorder of the City of Philad.
JACOB SERVOSS, Justice of the Peace N. Liberties.
WM. ROBINSON, Justice of the Peace for Dist. South.

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. eotIA

LANDING,
AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the ship Fair American,
James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,
Apply to
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
3 mo. 6. §1w 5, South Water-street.

For Sale,
THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Russel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the best materials and is well found—would answer well for a coaster, as she has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Boston,
The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waistcoat, *Master.*
To sail in a few days.
ANY freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or passage, apply to the Captain, or to
Isaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-street.
march 12. §1w

FOR SALE,
THE BRIG
West Indian,
Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years old, sails remarkably well, carries 15 a 1600 barrels—now lying at South-street wharf, ready to load
PETER BLIGHT.
march 6. §1w

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Master,*
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jesse & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;
And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Goals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,
Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,
The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.
Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*
TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.
For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-street.
December 2. 3awtf

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,
INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.
N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m nov. 15.

For Sale,
A good situation for a Country SEAT,
FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.
For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.
2d mo. 26th. 2aw2w

On Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,
WILL be exposed to public sale, seventeen tracts or parcels of land situated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four acres and three quarters, with the usual allowance for roads.
Terms of sale, 1-3 of the purchase money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in six months, in good notes or other approved security.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*
March 9. 1awtIA dtIca

A Great Bargain.
WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thousand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon interest at five per cent. per annum, now lodged in the Treasury, and endorsed by the United States, with a promise to "pay the interest annually."
Enquire at the Office of THOMAS McEWEN & Co. march 13 t

Wanted to live in the Country,
About five miles from this city, a sober steady Man who understands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horses. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.
N. B. None need apply but those of unexceptionable characters.
March 12. dtf

A Garden to be let,
FOR a term of years, situate about a mile from the Court-house, contains about two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. A large green house, is erected on the premises, about forty feet long, with a lodging room, and seed loft above. A considerable quantity of kitchen articles, very regularly disposed of on the spot.
Enquire at 52, South Second-street.
march 12. eo3t

St. Croix Sugars.
26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Feb. 9 tmcwtf

FOR SALE,
By WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115 South Front Street.
A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.
Feb. 9. eodtf

FOR SALE,
400 barrels BEEF.
Enquire of
George Pennock, or Gid. Hill Wells.
march 8. eotf

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&stf

TO LET,
And possession given the 1st April next,
The House No. 258 High-street,
At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.
Apply to
Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.
February 24 eod3w

Prison Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearthstones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.
All which may be had on reasonable terms,
Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.
Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

New-York, February, 1798.
PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled
PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,
By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.
Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.
☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.
Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to booksellers.
*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.
††† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No. 46, William-street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective booksellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*
February 28.

Valuable Property for Sale.
FOR SALE,
THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2aw6w

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.
CHARLES ALLEN.
Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.
Feb. 14—12aw5w

NOTICE.
WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.
HANNAH SHELLY.
Feb. 23. 12aw6w.

Boston Glass Manufactory.
THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.
It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.
It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.
Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.
☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.
Boston, January 16 2?—12w6w

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,
Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.
Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*
AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to
WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*
February 28. 2awtA

City Commissioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.
FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.
THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.
District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.
2 From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.
3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.
4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts.
☞ When pumps are out of order south of High-street, please apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-streets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Chesnut-street; and north of High-street, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 113, corner of Arch and Front street.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea
Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov 18 3tawtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 16.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is a fact confirmed by daily experience, that we have among us some characters, so abandoned to all sense of honor, so destitute of that love of country which nature has implanted in the breasts of all men, traitors excepted, as to endeavor to justify the outrages of the French rulers upon the sacred rights of their own citizens, and their wicked and unprovoked aggressions upon neutral nations; by ransacking the records of every government from the creation of the world to the present day for precedents. The merit of this new discovery, *that one immoral action will excuse another*, is certainly due to the French apologists, and fully accounts for the many recent violations of trust and confidence of which their most zealous partizans have been guilty.

During the first years of the revolution in France, our exclusive patriots vindicated the cruel and unjust acts of the French rulers, upon the ground of their being grand originals in themselves, and as such, worthy of the imitation of all the surrounding nations.—Now forsooth, that we are come to our senses, and can no longer view French crimes in the light of cardinal virtues, our patriots have wheeled about, and plainly tell us, the directory import their habits of perfidy and pillage from abroad! These are *precious confessions*, from which a lesson may be drawn of the utmost importance to the welfare of the human race; it is this, That the French people, after having shed torrents of blood, after having lavished mountains of treasure, and endured years of unspeakable misery in pursuit of Liberty and Equality, are now groaning under the yoke of a government, more sanguinary, more immoral, more faithless and more arbitrary than ever existed before.

I have been led to make these reflections by perusing a series of publications in the Aurora, under the signature of an *American Merchant*; in which the conduct of the French government towards this country, is not only defended on the principle of precedents, but a number of Jesuitical arguments are adduced to shew, that the result will be rather beneficial to us than otherwise. It is not my intention to notice all the silly ideas, which this tiresome writer has broached; it would be a piece of drudgery to which my leisure is not competent: but as his object is to reconcile the people of the United States to the late hostile measure of the directory, by representing it as militating solely against Great-Britain, I shall in my turn endeavor to prove, that the conduct of the French rulers in relation to this country, has been from the beginning dishonest, base and treacherous; and that in the present instance they are aiming a death blow at our merchants, ship-builders, mechanics and farmers.

At the commencement of the war between France and England, we owed a debt of some magnitude to the former—but this was not all—France at that period was threatened with a famine, hence it became necessary for her then rulers to observe some management in their plans for despoiling our citizens; and being fully impressed with the importance of *precedents*, they began their system of fraud, by imitating the example of the Jews in borrowing from the Egyptians. The mode of doing it was this. They instructed their agents in the United States to contract with our merchants for supplies to an immense amount; they opened all their ports to our vessels; they welcomed our captains and supercargoes to their shores; called them *braves Americains*, and almost squeezed them to death with their fraternal embraces; until they had decoyed into their possession, property to nearly half the amount of the commercial capital of the United States. But mark the sequel. They refused complying with the contracts made by their agents on the most frivolous pretences, to some of the shippers they paid a part, to others nothing, and embargoed all our shipping, until the value of both vessels and cargoes were consumed in expences. When these advocates for *pure principles*, however, began to perceive, that the *braves Americans* were not disposed to trust them with the remaining half of their property, they instantaneously discovered that our vessels had been navigating unmolested for several years without the *Role d'Equipage*—private orders were therefore immediately issued for bringing in and condemning all Americans vessels unprovided with that document, this order was promptly obeyed, and several hundred of our shipping, trading under the sanction of a solemn treaty and furnished with abundant proofs to identify the property to be American, were captured, condemned and sold, and the crews turned on shore exposed to all the horrors of want.—It was foreseen however, and predicted by those persons who have marked the rapid march of the French rulers toward the temple of infamy, that when our vessels became provided with this magical document, resort would be had to some new pretext. This brings me to notice the late decree of the French government, which declares as good prize, "*all neutral ships, having on board merchandize and commodities, the production of England, or of the English possessions.*"

I need not inform my readers, that every cargo of West India produce shipped from the United States is composed in part of coffee and sugar from the English islands, that all our vessels without distinction, coasters included, have some spare stores of British manufacture on board; but I will boldly affirm, that in all cases where the cause of capture should not happen to exist under the decree, it will be supplied by the captors who will no doubt be provided with a few articles of English merchandize or produce, which they well know how to introduce, after taking out the captains and crews. Every friend to humanity must deplore the evils incident to a state of war, but it would be quite as consistent in a physician to recommend the use of preventatives to his patient in the agonies of death, as for this pretended *American merchant* to expatiate on the blessings of peace, when there is no peace.

In contemplating the present awful crisis of our affairs, we should do well to consider whether national calamities are not designed as punishments for national offences. During those times which tried men's souls—when the issue of the conflict was doubtful, when our hearts were too humble and too honest to mistake the objects of our gratitude; we flocked to our temples to return thanks to the supreme being for having raised us up a powerful ally in the person of the late unfortunate king of France.—Nay, those statesmen and heroes, who under the same divine influence conducted our affairs to a prosperous issue, held but one opinion on this head; which opinion was by them expressed again and again in their solemn deliberations, as will more fully appear by the journals of the late congress, reference being thereunto had. What then must be the language of the historian, when he comes to record the events of 1793, events which form a stain in the annals of this country, that nothing can obliterate? If a candid man, he will say, that in applauding the conduct of the persons who had embrued their hands in the blood of our deliverer—who had rejected the God whose interposition we so often acknowledged—we were guilty of the most abominable perfidy and ingratitude!

No man subscribes more implicitly than myself to the axiom, that every nation has full right to exercise its own discretion in the choice of a government—but I deny the newfangled doctrine, that all means are lawful. It was unlawful, for instance, because not necessary to the success of the French revolution, that the blood of the dethroned king and his innocent family should be shed on the scaffold, and their memories branded with the most unfounded and atrocious calumnies: but if these things were unjustifiable on the part of the French people, what apology can we offer for becoming parties to the tragedy by transferring the obligations we owed to the sufferers, to their cruel and unrelenting persecutors.

A real American.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

In reading the 3d volume of Adam's defence of the Constitutions of the United States, I felt myself irresistably impelled to transcribe the following sentences for publication in your paper. Sentiments so strictly just, so truly sublime, and so well calculated to inspire the American youth with virtuous and refined ambition, cannot be too often presented to the view, nor too deeply impressed on the heart.

"A prospect into futurity in America, is like contemplating the Heavens through the telescope of Herschel: Objects, stupendous in their magnitudes and motions, strike us from all quarters and fill us with amazement. When we recollect that the wisdom or folly, the virtue or vice, the liberty or servitude, of those millions now beheld by us only as Columbus saw these times in vision,* are certainly to be influenced, perhaps decided by the manners, examples, principles and political institutions of the present generation, that mind must be hardened into stone that is not melted into reverence and awe with such affecting scenes before his eyes. Is there, can there be a young American indolent and incurious, surrendered up to dissipation and frivolity, vain of imitating the loosest manners of countries, which can never be made much better or much worse? A profligate American youth must be profligate indeed, and richly merits the scorn of all mankind."

* *Barlow's Vision of Columbus.*

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Yundt & Brown,

The letter from Philadelphia, published yesterday in your paper, was unquestionably genuine, so far at least as to the real expression of the writer's sentiments, though probably improved in the language by some friendly hand. Its tendency, though not manfully avowed, is very obvious to all who have watched the political characters and conduct of public men.—To prepare Americans to suffer with tameness a continuation of those insults and depredations which have long tried their patience, and stripped them of their property, is certainly its object: and if, after feeling the public pulse by this slight essay, the writer can flatter himself, that it may be brought to a temper suited to his views, there is no doubt but we shall see measures proposed and advocated to keep us in our present state of imbecility, without any means of affording protection to our citizens, and in despicable dependence on a foreign country; by whose arbitrary orders our commerce is to be destroyed. If some favored partisans can make profits under these general grievances of their countrymen, by a trade on sufferance, to the West-Indies, it is plainly insinuated, that we must use no efforts to deliver ourselves from a subjection so disgraceful. Americans, it seems, must renounce every principle of rational dignity; nor hope, after their total subjection to the power of their masters, that they will be able to say with Francis the first of France, after his defeat and captivity, *we have lost every thing but our honor.* This is not the only view of the letter-writer: another is, to calumniate the government of the United States. He has the boldness to say, that the calling of congress, last summer, was with a view to produce a war. Whether this discovery was made by himself, or derived from the letter of the vice-president, which an unadvised correspondent too hastily made public, it is not material to enquire. But there never was a more unfounded imputation; and, for the refutation of it, nothing further need be said, than to refer the public to the president's speech at the opening of that session; in which speech, delivered before any experiment of the temper of congress, and consequently without any knowledge of its dispositions, than he possessed before he called it, he publicly announced his resolution to renew negociation, and use all means, consistent with honor, to preserve the blessings of peace. Let this suffice, for the present, to estimate the political principles and candor of the letter-writer.

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

CONTINUATION OF

Latest Foreign News,

BY THE HALIFAX PACKET, ARRIVED AT N. YORK.

PARIS, January 14.

LIBERTY—— EQUALITY.

The Commissary of the Executive Directory at the municipal administration of the canton of Calais, to the inhabitants of that canton,

"CITIZENS,

"The victorious French Republic no longer apprehends danger from its enemies without.

"The Coalition being destroyed, leaves England exposed to her mercy; that power alone, after having supported each of the vanquished powers in their turn—after having rent France with intestine commotions, will now sustain the whole weight of her indignation and of her vengeance. The money which she has lavished, and which she yet continues to lavish, will not save her from the sword of the republicans, and it is this sword which will soon avenge the cause of all Europe, of violated principle and of liberty trodden under feet. Its corrupt and tyrannical government will give place to that which the people of England, worthy, no doubt, of freedom, shall substitute to it, and before the trees shall have their first leaves on them, the tri-coloured standard, floating on the British soil, shall remind them of what they were and what they ought to be.

"But in the moment of fixing for ever the destinies of the first republic in the world, the government, turning its attention to home, is no longer disposed to leave the internal enemies of the state any reason to hope for success, and is determined to destroy them; not because it is apprehensive of their efforts, but because they weaken the public spirit; and because it is time to give to the state all that energy which has been vainly attempted to be destroyed, Government wishes to rally all the friends of their country and of liberty by republican institutions; because republican institutions alone can give energy to the public mind, and operate within, what its victorious arms have effected without.

"Awaken, then, republicans of this canton from your slumbers; you especially patriots of 1789, who do not confound liberty with licence, and the laws with anarchy. This is the moment in which you must consolidate your work, and fix for ever the fate of France. Rise from your depression, second the efforts of a government which is perpetually triumphant——a government, which on the 4th of September destroyed the hopes of the royalist faction, and fixed peace, and secured liberty on the most unshaken basis. Dare to avow your principles openly; dare to call yourselves republicans, and may this title, hitherto unfavourably regarded, become henceforth an honourable title; and may those who do not deserve to share it with you, at least learn to be silent.

"Officers of government! It is to you in particular that I address myself. Remember the republic will only be served by those who are the friends of liberty. Remember that there is no longer any room to temporize, and that you must frankly shew yourselves to be what you are. If there are any among you, who are not devoted to the cause of liberty, remember that of all kinds of baseness it is the greatest to receive pay and maintenance, and to hold a place under a government which you detest, and the destruction of which you are desirous to bring about; and quit your situations before you are driven from them, and lay aside a mask, which sooner or later will be torn from you.

"Zealous officers of the republic, it is on you that the republic particularly relies, and on your example and your influence, to give vigour to the public mind. Employ in your offices none but the partizans of liberty, and discard those who have signalized themselves by contrary opinions. Scrupulously observe the days of repose, and let your offices be close shut on those days, and do yourselves assemble, together with the magistrates in the Temple of the Laws, there to be present at the promulgation of the new decrees and orders of government, to hear the recital of their triumphs, the songs composed on their victories, and the civic discourses, which are to encourage and give strength to the love of the country.

"Government requires that I should acquaint them with the conduct of those who act contrary to these instructions, and I notify to you, that I shall neither betray the truth, nor neglect my duty.

"You too, who have been included in the requisition, have been able by means of the exception which government has tho't proper to make, to preserve yourselves at home with your families, should recollect that the favor you have met, renders it particularly incumbent on you to respect government, and to assist it by combating the enemies at home, while your brave comrades are engaged in contending with those abroad.

"Citizens of all classes; at the commencement of hostilities against England, these coasts are about to be covered with the numerous battalions of the conquerors of Italy—Welcome these brave defenders, and receive them with honors; observe their wounds; remember the acts of valor which they have performed—remember, that half naked, in want of every thing, and forgetting that they had relations and children, and considering only that their country and liberty were threatened, they secured these blessings by their blood—remember that they daily braved death, while you, quietly at home, were contented to read details of their victories by your fire sides.—Render them then that tribute of gratitude which they have a right to expect—applause, at least, you owe them.

"They indeed may speak of their country and of liberty—they know what they have done for them, and may consider them as their own work, since without their efforts, neither the one nor the other would have been in existence. It is by uniting yourselves to these men that you will learn to appreciate the value of these great blessings, liberty and the republic. As to you who abhor these goods—you, especially asylum of strangers, to whom the republic affords an asylum—you too, whom passions prejudice, and resentments render insensible to her glory and to her triumphs, who daily pour forth your guilty wishes for her overthrow, whom the memory of past horrors cannot deter—whoever you be, and wherever you exist, be careful not to mistake the indulgence of government for weakness. I give you notice, that the end of this indulgence is at hand, and remember, that the power which has destroyed all the kings of Europe can with a breath annihilate you.

"Internal enemies! believe that government knows and sees every thing; clubs, taverns, and places of public entertainment, nothing can escape their vigilance. Awaken all of you from your error, you especially who have suffered yourselves to be corrupted by perfidious influence, return to those sentiments which you owe your country, and draw that line between you and the agents of England, which can alone protect you, can ensure you safety, and hinder you from sharing the punishment which awaits all men who seek to thwart its projects.

"Citizens of all classes, I should betray you were I to conceal a cruel truth. In spite of my constant efforts to distinguish the mass of the inhabitants of Calais from some individuals, perhaps more imprudent than culpable, I have not been able to prevent government mistrusting this commune; I have not been able to prevent them from considering it in an unfavorable point of view, and from suspecting, that there are a number of individuals in it who oppose its measures, who regret the monarchical system, and who, devoted to perfidious England, are ready to assist the views of that power. "We are in possession," says the directory, in its letter to me, "of the clue of this plot, and we already know part of the truth, that the public spirit is corrupted among you, and you alone." You, commissary, in whom we have placed confidence, you alone among these numerous denunciations, cannot find one guilty person. What are you about?—We remind you of your duties, and of your oath.

"No, my fellow citizens, I profess it loudly—no, you are not given up to perfidious England. Its gold has not corrupted you; public spirit is not extinguished among us; & if the English, who threatened the Walls of Dunkirk, should come to present themselves before the memorable gates of Calais, it is then that the world would have been convinced, that if some among you were formerly devoted to a king, you would all have been resolved to perish, in order to preserve liberty and the republic.

"No; both of them are for you the only object of your wishes and of your solicitude. You have proved this, by the numerous sacrifices which you have already made, and you may hereafter make. No—no, you are not Englishmen, you are Frenchmen—you are even republicans. I undertake to convince government that it has been deceived.

"At this moment, when the armies approach, when the government is making every preparation for invasion, you must, citizens, remove every suspicion, by breaking off all connection and communication with the country which the republic is about to attack, and cover with its arm: you will avoid every correspondence, which, though really innocent, might excite the jealousy of the government, and cause intentions to be ascribed to you which you have not, and which you are far from entertaining. This is one sacrifice more, but it is time to make it; and you will make it readily, because it is indispensable—because, by so doing, you will prevent new insinuations from occasioning new errors—because it will be one proof more of your devotion and your civism.

"A patriotic loan is now opened at Paris, in order to accelerate the approaching invasion. Already have the administrations and the body of merchants of Paris, subscribed several millions. A number of individuals in the departments are hastening to follow this example. You will no doubt imitate them.

"Government has left it to the merchants of Paris to fix themselves the most speedy mode of repayment; and they will themselves assist the operation of it, which, as far as it appears at present, is by the produce of the postage of Calais.

"You will join your offering to mine of 100 franks, which I propose to add to those already made. I shall transmit it to the municipal administration, who will keep an account of the names of the lenders. The whole sum will be sent off from Calais in ten days, and you will prove, that so far from the gold of England being all powerful with you, you can yourself lay down money to humiliate and reduce it.

"I repeat it again, second my efforts: do not reduce me to the cruel alternative of being obliged either to use severity in the performance of my duty, or to betray it by a culpable indulgence. May I always be happy enough to be able to proclaim the civism and the virtues of my fellow citizens, and never unhappy enough to prosecute the guilty at the expence of my own feelings.

"No! citizens of Calais, you will still be what you always have been—the friends of the country, of liberty, of equality and of the constitution; and you will always gladly exclaim, *Vive la Republique!*

(Signed)

"PIGAULT-MAUBAILLARCQ,"

Commissary of the Executive Directory.

LONDON, Jan. 18

The Concorde frigate, commanded by citizen Papin, has taken and sent into Bourdeaux an English vessel named the Flying Fish, laden with salt fish.

The privateer Gironde has taken a Portuguese vessel, named La Notre Dame de la Gloire, laden with sugar, cotton, &c. and estimated at 150,000 livres.

The Spartiate, of Bourdeaux, has taken and carried into that port, the Clinton, laden with salt fish.

The Marie, of Nantes, has taken the American brig Thomas, laden with English merchandize.

The Patriote of Brest, has seized and sent into L'Orient, the Caroline, an American, going from London to Charleston, with a cargo of Cloths, &c.

The envoy of Portugal is still confined in the Temple. It is not true, as has been said, that the Diplomatic body have taken part in this affair, and have demanded the reason of his imprisonment.

From Marseilles we learn, that considerable bankruptcies have happened at that place.

The central administration of the lower Loire have opened a subscription to defray the expences of the expedition against England. The Proces-Verbal which they have published on the subject, concludes thus—"From the bloody deck of the Sandwich the manes of Parker call for avengers; and Bantry Bay, the Grottos of Fingal, and the love of Liberty, shall give birth to them."

We are assured that the account in a morning paper relative to an interview between a high married couple, is without foundation. There have recently, indeed, been some domestic negociations in the quarter alluded to, and we learn that they are not likely to end in a separation, as confidently asserted for some time past, but that there is something like a probability that harmony may be restored between the parties, if not conjugal endearment.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9.

We hear from Monasterevan, that the house of captain Evans, within three miles of that town, was attacked on Saturday night by a party of United Irishmen, who fired into the windows and wounded desperately a female servant—They were not able, however, to accomplish their purpose of breaking into the house.

January 11.

The ensuing term is likely to give full occupation to the court of king's-bench: the trials of the Belfast prisoners for high treason, and that of Mr. Arthur O'Conner for a seditious libel, are the principal causes expected to come forward.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE OF THE UNION.

TUESDAY—MARCH 13.

Mr. Sewall

Having moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union,

Mr. NICHOLAS hoped the house would not go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union to day, as they had some reason to expect farther information from the President of the United States with respect to our dispute with France. The letter communicated from our commissioners refers to other letters. It says, "we see no better prospect of our being received than when we wrote last." He wished to have the information to which this letter refers; since, if it was true that all negociation was at an end with the French government, it was proper the information should be laid before the Legislature. He hoped, therefore, the house would wait for a day or two, to see whether or not farther information would be sent to the house on this subject.

Mr. SEWALL said, that the house were already informed, that, in the opinion of the commissioners, all prospect of negociation with the French government had ceased, but as farther communications on the subject might be expected, the select committee did not wish the house at present to go into any new measures, but merely to go into a consideration of the resolutions reported in January last, which might be done without any further information from the President. He supposed the information which had been sent to the house was intended to hasten their proceedings in taking measures for the protection of our commerce and the defence of the country; and if no information at all had been received from France, he supposed the house would have thought it necessary to have gone into the defensive measures proposed, though they might, in that case, have driven it till towards the close of the session.

Mr. HARPER said, if he could be of opinion that all the members of this house were satisfied as to the necessity of going at present into the measures proposed, he should be ready to go into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. He himself tho't there was information sufficient in the communication which had been received, to authorize the house in immediately acting upon the business; but as he doubted whether other gentlemen were of this opinion, and as more might be expected, he wished to wait for it, as it might produce greater unanimity as to the necessity of the measures which it might be thought proper to take.

Mr. DANA said, though the commissioners had written a folio before, the letter which had been laid before the house was the result of the whole, as they tell the President they have abandoned all hope of accommodation. And he thought we were brought to that situation in which we must say whether we will take any means for the preservation of our rights and liberties, or submit to the depredations and insults committed upon us by a foreign power.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS hoped the house would wait for the further information which might be expected from the President, as it

was desirable that when the house went into this subject, they should do so with as much unanimity as possible.

Mr. NICHOLAS justified what he had before observed with respect to the letter of our commissioners, which (he said) contained no facts, but referred to their former communications, and again urged the impropriety of going into the business at present.

Mr. RUTLEDGE could not agree with the gentleman from Virginia that the letter from our Commissioners contained no fact upon which the house could deliberate. In his opinion it contained a very strong, extraordinary and melancholy fact. It informed us that on the 8th of January our commissioners had not been received by the French republic, and although they had been near four months at Paris, they still continued to exhibit the strange and humiliating spectacle of the representatives of an independent people soliciting in vain to be heard. If the late communication from the President had not been received, and the house remained ignorant of the situation of our mission to France, it would be expedient to adopt the measures which were now attempted to be brought before the committee of the whole on the state of the union; for all that was pressed for at present was, to have our unfinished frigates completed and equipped, and an additional appropriation for the protection of our ports, harbors and sea-coasts. With respect to the frigates, the house would recollect that when a bill to appropriate for the finishing of them was called up some weeks ago, its consideration was postponed for the purpose of obtaining information about the expenditures which had already taken place with respect to them; the bill was then postponed because the gentleman before him from New York (Mr. Livingston) wanted information from the war-office; at his request a committee was raised for the purpose of obtaining it; and notwithstanding the zeal and anxiety shewn by the gentleman from New-York, three weeks had elapsed without the committee's having been called together. With respect to the necessity of some defence for our coast, it was so palpably essential that he could not conceive why any gentleman could wish to postpone the necessary measure until we should hear further from France; the documents upon every gentleman's table not only justified the going immediately into some measures of defence, but rendered it absolutely necessary; of all these documents he would call the attention of the house to one only; that was so strong as to render it unnecessary to notice others; it was the communication received through the Executive, from the governor of South Carolina, in which we are informed of the gross violation of our neutral rights, in the burning of an English ship in the harbor of Charleston.—The governor says this was the act of a pirate; he does not give it as his mere opinion, that the crew of this vessel were pirates, but speaks positively, and says they were, that *he was persuaded of it.* If then, in addition to the multitude of newspaper information, we have this official account of the coast of a state, in the neighborhood of whose coast there is much wealth, being infested by pirates, surely it is necessary to go into some measures of defence. But the gentleman from Virginia will wait for more information: he wants to know what our commissioners wrote and did anterior to the 8th of January; this information might gratify the curiosity of gentlemen, but it certainly was not necessary; the house knew the result of our commissioners having been at Paris some months, it knew that they had not been received by the French government and had no expectation of it. This information was public, it was before our constituents; they were waiting with impatience and anxiety to know what congress would do. Mr. R. wished to put an end to their impatience; he wished to satisfy in some measure the honor of his country, and he wished to give some protection to her much exposed interests.

Mr. HARTLEY said, the House might safely go into a committee of whole on the state of the Union. A Resolution for equipping the frigates was the first in order, and he supposed there would be no objection to taking up that subject. The purchasing of vessels would be another consideration. He believed the people were much surprised at the delay which had taken place in this business. When we had a dispute with great Britain, he said, an Envoy Extraordinary was sent to that country, and our differences were accommodated; but the French refuse to receive our Commissioners, which is a proof that they must despise this country, and he feared it would be necessary to take very strong measures before Congress rose. At present, he supposed, there would be no objection to the taking of measures for the protection of our coast.

(Debate to be continued.)

THURSDAY—MARCH 15.

Mr. Sewall reported a bill making an additional appropriation for the provision and support of a Naval Armament, which was committed for to-morrow.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed the act for building a light-house on Eaton's Neck, and to the bill providing for the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers.

A message from the Senate informed the house that they had passed the bill for the relief of Sylvanus Crowell.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Giles Wolcott, which was concurred in.

Mr. Craik reported a bill making an appropriation for completing the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the government at the city of Washington, which was committed for to-morrow.

The bill supplementary to the act establishing the Judicial courts of the United States, was read a third time, and the yeas and nays were called on the question of passing. It will be recollected that this bill originated upon a resolution brought forward by a member from New-York (Mr. Livingston) in order to provide for the trial of causes in which two states are concerned, in the next adjoining state, in order to obtain an impartial trial. What gave immediate rise to the bill was a cause which is now pending between the states of New-York and Connecticut: After considerable debate the yeas and nays were taken as follow.

YEAS.

Messrs. Bayard, Brookes, Champlin, Clay, Cochran, Dent, Elmendorf, Glen, Harper, Holmes, Hofmer, Jones, Lyon, Nicholas, Otis, I. Parker, J. Parker, Rutledge, Sewall, Skinner, Sprague, Sprigg, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Alen, Varnum, J. Williams—29.

NAYS.

Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Barid, Bartlett, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Bullock, Burges, Chapman, T. Claiborne, W. C. Claiborne, Clopton, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dawson, Dennis, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, Fowler, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Gallatin, Giles, Gillespie, Goodrich, Gregg, Griswold, Grove, Hanna, Hartley, Heister, Hindman, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Macon, M'Clenachan, Milledge, Morris, New, Schureman, Sheppard, Sinnickson, N. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Stanford, Sumpter, Thomas, Venable, Wadsworth, R. Williams—58. Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 16

On Wednesday last, a number of the federal citizens of the northern liberties met together at the sign of the President of the United States, to partake of an elegant dinner, and indulge themselves in the communication of patriotic sentiments and good wishes to their happy government. Altho' the company was numerous, consisting of about seventy good men and true, the utmost harmony and sobriety prevailed—Shouts indeed went forth, but they were the shouts of *Americans*, glowing with the love of their country, and a detestation of its enemies—Our worthy senator and fellow citizen, Benjamin R. Morgan, attended by invitation, and some respectable gentlemen from the city.

After dinner the following toasts were drank with true American enthusiasm.

1. The President of the United States—May he continue wise in counsel and firm in action, in the support of the rights and interests of his country.——(Nine cheers)

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON—The savior and ornament of his country, whose presence gave vigor to the arm of war, and honor to the councils of peace——(Nine cheers.)

3 The People of the United States—May their virtue give energy to the wisdom of their government——(Three cheers.)

4. The Constitution of the United States—The reward of difficulty, danger, and the blood of patriots; may we never suffer this sacred deposit of our rights to be corrupted by pretended friends, or violated by unprincipled foes.——(Six cheers.)

5. The Federal County of Delaware—May their political importance never diminish, while their politital integrity remains.——(Six cheers.)

6. The County of Philadelphia—May the influence of order and good government continue to increase until their ascendancy shall be undisputed.—(Six cheers.)

7. The patriotic Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, who investigated with patience and impartiality, and decided with firmness, on the sacred right of suffrage——Nine cheers)

8. The Love of our Country—Pure and unmixed with foreign influence, domestic faction, or groundless discontent——(Six cheers.)

9. The true Friends of our Independence—May they oppose alike the declared enemy and the treacherous, rapacious, and nominal friend—(3 cheers.)

10. The Senate of the United States—The inflexible supporters of the constitution, and dauntless defenders of its rights.——(Nine cheers.)

11. The House of Representatives of the United States—May they not forget there is a spirit in the American people that disdains dishonorable submission, and will resent unprovoked insults—(Three cheers)

12. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government—May every unconstitutional encroachment on its rights, be repelled with dignified firmness——(Three cheers)

13. Our Commissioners to France—May the dignity of their deportment put to shame the rudeness of their reception——(Three cheers)

14. May those who have no interest in our happiness, have no influence in our affairs.—(6 cheers)

15. Our Federal Friends in Congress—May their patriotic exertions be rewarded by the success of their measures——(Six cheers.)

16 While our country is an asylum for the oppressed, may she not become a refuge for the wicked.——(Six cheers.)

At sun set, the American colours which had been suspended from the front of the house, unblended with those of *any* foreign nation, were introduced into the dining room, midst incessant shouts.

Volunteer by Col. Gurney—May the standard of America never be unfurled in vain, and may we never be seen to rally round any other.—(Innumerable cheers.)

Volunteer Toasts.

Timothy Pickering—The able and undaunted asserter of his country's rights.—(Three cheers.)

Oliver Wolcott—The virtuous statesman and able financier. (Three cheers)

May the same spirit by which the independence of America was established in 1776, be found ready to support it in 1798.

The friends of good order in the Northern Liberties—May they always understand their interests and support their rights.—(3 cheers.)

Our friends in the District of Southwark—Thanks for their exertions, and joy for their success.

After Mr. Morgan had retired—Benjamin R. Morgan, the choice of the people.—(3 cheers.)

Volunteer by Mr. A. Brown—May the good men of the Northern Liberties never be frightened with *painted coffins*, or all the hosts of *Israel*.

MARRIED—Last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, GEORGE WILSON, Esq. of Mifflin county, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, to the amiable Miss ISABELLA WHITE, of this city.

From the Aurora of this morning,

When JOHN Q. ADAMS, the son of our President was taken from the Hague, and sent to Berlin on a new appointment with a *new* outfit, we suggested, that he would be made to perform the circuit through the Northern Courts of Europe, with a *new* outfit at each removal; as such business would be found more profitable than any he could follow at home, and as it was the duty of every father to provide handsomely for his son, especially when it could be done at the public expence. Our hint has been taken and JOHN Q. ADAMS has been appointed for Stockholm. This appointment was ratified by the Senate a few days ago, after a tough contest, in which several interesting questions arose, some of which were carried by a *bare* majority. We are glad to find a stand made in Senate against a spirit of extravagance and partiality so glaring; it will teach MR. ADAMS, that even some of his *friends* in the Senate have some regard to character and decency, and are not ready to go all lengths with him.

MR. FENNO,

A more infamous attempt to deceive the public, was never made than was made in Bache's Aurora of this morning—The story of the appointment of John Q. Adams as minister with an outfit to the court of Sweden is a falsehood from beginning to end—And the author, whether Bache, or any other person, must lie at a cheap rate, who is not well paid for lies like that. Mr. Adams is appointed a commissioner, for the particular purpose of renewing with Sweden, a very valuable commercial treaty, which is about expiring—He has no salary or pay annexed to his appointment—It is not probable he will leave Berlin to transact the business, but will renew the treaty with the Swedish minister at Berlin.

There was no question taken in the Senate upon or relating to the appointment, unless it were upon a question of postponement to the next day, in which there was not a majority as great as twenty to eight.

A MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

MR. FENNO,

In *Mr. Bache's* paper this morning is detailed the fulfilment of a prophecy, which the Editor says, *we* (meaning himself) made about John Q. Adams, when he was appointed Minister at Berlin: viz.—"When "John Q. Adams the son of our President "was taken from the Hague and sent to "Berlin on a new appointment with a *new* "outfit, we suggested that he would be "made to perform the circuit through the "northern Courts of Europe, with a *new* "outfit at each removal, as such business "would be found more profitable than any "he could follow at home, and as it was "the duty of every father to provide hand-"somely for his son, especially when it "could be done at the public expence.—"Our hint has been taken and John Q. "Adams has been appointed for Stock-"holm."

Thus far Mr. Bache's prophecy and fulfilment. Now, Sir, permit me to inform the public, thro' your paper that when John Q. Adams was appointed to Berlin, he had not a new outfit, other than a small sum which was scarcely sufficient to bear his expences from the Hague to Berlin; Mr. Bache very well knows an outfit to a minister is generally understood to be one year's salary, and the law of the United States sanctions such an outfit—this was not given, and Mr. Bache knows the fact. Mr. Adams, when he received his commission for the Court of Berlin was at London, from which place he was preparing for his voyage to Lisbon, in pursuance of an appointment to that Court—he had taken a house there, purchased his furniture, and paid the fare for himself and wife; and the sacrifice he was forced to make, in changing his route for Berlin, was much more, including the actual expences of the journey than the sum he received as an outfit, which has been published in all the newspapers as an item in the appropriations for that year.

Now, Mr. Adams has powers given him to negociate a treaty with Sweden, and is not to receive a farthing addition, either as salary or outfit; nor is he to leave Berlin: This fact may not have been known to Mr. Bache, but if he has any candor, he will correct this error, if no more. The reproach, contained in the publication, of the President and his son, will be properly appreciated by the public, when they know the above facts. JUNIUS.

MR. FENNO,

"The times" seem to be fast approaching that may again "*try men's souls*"—the call is loud for energetic exertions to combine the whole strength of our country; to make the best possible arrangements in every civil and military line; and above all, to put the finances in the best train—that by all these means we may be prepared to meet whatever evils or dangers lie before us. And, "trusting in the GOD of our fathers," we ought not to "fear what men can do unto us"—but with *souls arrest* defy the *wolves* and *tygers* of the earth and seas. Surely *good men* will now unite to promote the safety and general weal of their country—and not suffer party views or passions to influence their conduct. Union is a nation's strength, ornament, and wealth—America united, will ever command the respect of all nations; but if divided, will be a prey to all.

It is much to be regretted, Mr. Printer, that at this alarming period, there remains any unsettled claims for services during the revolution war; and we are sorry to observe severe censures upon government on account of the *new emission bills of credit*, as they are called. It is to be hoped this claim may have a full and candid discussion in the senate, where we are told it now is, that all impartial men may be satisfied with the justice of our government. The vote of the house, I must confess, Mr. Printer, was not supported by such clear evidence of equity as I could wish. The question is, "Is not an endorsement which promises to ensure the pay of the bill, and to pay the interest annually in bills of exchange," an absolute contract, equally binding on every citizen? All judges of law say it is. Therefore it must be obligatory on "a government of laws." It has been said however that *a condition* is expressed in the act of Congress of the 18th March 1780, in regard to the principal—and that from the tenor of the whole act, it is evident congress intended the respective states should pay both interest and principal of these bills. This was undoubtedly the fact; and had congress expressed in the *endorsement a conditional promise*, "that if the states should not be *able* to pay the interest, or the principal, the United States would pay it," the late vote of the house might be fully justified. But such is not the fact; *no condition* is mentioned in the endorsement, therefore, in law, and in equity, it must be literally binding. Contracts, and notes for money, cannot be affected by any *other* act or acts of the signer, or endorser. Such obligations are complete, and distinct, and unrepealable. Indeed no well regulated government ever evades such contracts, however arbitrary, because *perfidy* is more dangerous to a government, than any stretch of arbitrary power to extort by taxes, or forced loans. If this obligation should be referred to the judges of the supreme court, and the judicial power declared that the endorsement on these bills was in no degree obligatory upon the United States, it would be more satisfactory to impartial men; as many men of the law have asserted that the endorsement is an absolute and perfect contract for the payment of the interest.

It appears to me, Mr. Printer, that this is a very serious subject as it respects the honor and good faith of the nation, and more particularly at this time, when we may soon want all the strength which the most permanent credit and best established character can give to the government. AN AMERICAN.

In a hurricane which happened at St. Croix, about the 8th ult 18 vessels were lost at the west end of that island.

On the 12th Jan. Mr. Gideon Smith of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, killed a hog of his own raising, which was three feet and a half high, measured upwards of nine feet in length, and five feet round the back of his shoulders.

His weight was five hundred and seven pounds!

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Cornelia, Osborn,	Virginia
Sloop Concord, Cahoon,	Rhode-Island
Two Sisters, Dennis,	do.

CLEARED.

Brig Fly, Brice,	Rotterdam
Rambler, Odlin,	St. Thomas
Sloop Sally, Johnson,	Norfolk
Diana, Carson,	Baltimore

A schooner from Halifax is below, which on or about the 3d inst. fell in with the ship Fame, Derry, from London, bound to New-York, in distress, having four feet of water in her hold. The schooner took out captain Derry and his crew, amounting to 39 persons, just as the ship sunk, and afterwards put the mate and some others on board a sloop bound to New-York; the rest are on board the schooner.

The sloop Sarah-Ann, Taylor, from Fredericksburgh, Virginia, bound to this port loaded with wheat and tobacco, was cast away about the 17th of last month, and supposed all hands perished; as the captain's chest was picked up at sea by a vessel from the west Indies, which arrived yesterday, wherein was found the log-book of the Sarah-Ann, containing entries to the 16th ult. at which time it was mentioned she was a mere wreck. The captain of the west-India vessel saw several pieces of timber, &c. floating off Chintoteak shoals, which he supposed belonged to said sloop.

The sloop Nabby, Clouser, of this port, from Bermuda, has arrived at Newbern, (N. C.) with the loss of the captain overboard.

New-York, March 15.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Ship Jenny, Dean, Canton	100
Juno, Greenfield, Amsterdam	68
Maria, Sheffield, Charleston,	
Brig Jason, West, Bourdeaux	51
Sally, Waldron, Philadelphia	5
Bon-Esperance, Shrub, Naples	69
Dean, Willis, Savannah	7
Scr. Hiram, Murphy, Bay of Honduras	34
Betsey, Watson, Gonaives	25
Sloop Fox, ——, Antigua	23

Yesterday evening his Britannic majesty's frigate Thisbe, capt. Hardy, anchored at the watering place.

Capt. Murphy, on the 26th Feb. in lat. 25, long. 80, spoke the ship citizen, from New-York. In lat. 34, long. 78, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's frigate Ceres seven days from Hampton Roads—treated friendly, and parted.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, March 14.

Latest from France.

This day arrived ship Theresa, captain Boyle, 36 days from Bourdeaux.

Captain Boyle left Bourdeaux the 3d of February, and brings Paris papers to the 20th January, and from Bourdeaux to January 27, which he has promised us a perusal of. He says two of the American commissioners, Messrs. Pinckney and Gerry, would leave Paris, one of whom would take passage in the Pomona, of Alexandria, which would sail in two weeks.

Mr. Marshall was to remain until circumstances ordered otherwise. The decree respected neutral vessels with British manufactures on board, had been ratified a few days previous to capt. Boyle's sailing. No military operation of importance had taken place, but the greatest exertions continued to be made for the invasion of England.

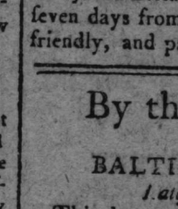
From a perusal of the latest papers, we shall have it in our power to lay before our readers further details.

On the 30th of January, a report prevailed at Gibraltar, that Algiers had declared war against England.

The ship Montezuma, capt. Chase, and the ship Carlisle, capt. Bryden of this port, are safe arrived at London, after short passages.

☞ A stated meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at their Hall at six o'clock this evening. march 16.

For NEW-YORK,



The fine new, fast sailing Sloop

CONCORD,

Stephen Cahoone, *master*;

Will take freight on very moderate terms; for which or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the master on board, at Clifford's wharf.

march 16. *6t

LANDING

From on board the Schooner PANGER, *from* JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.

March 15. d6t

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

For the erection of a light house, and placing buoys at the several places therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That as soon as the jurisdiction of so much of the head land of Eaton's Neck, on Nassau Island, in the state of New-York, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most convenient for the purpose of erecting a light house, and its appurtenances, shall have been ceded to the United States, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to provide, by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a light house thereon, and furnishing the same with all necessary supplies; and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of building the said light house:—And the President is hereby authorized to make the said appointments.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury be authorised and directed to cause to be placed six buoys on the shoals called the east and west banks, and the middle ground, near Sandy-Hook, off the harbor of New-York, and two buoys on the north and south points of Goat-Island, near the entrance of the harbor of Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island; and also, to cause to be placed such number of buoys as may be necessary for the security of the navigation in and near the harbor of Nantucket, in the state of Massachusetts.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there be appropriated and paid, out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purposes aforesaid.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 14, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

To provide for the widows and orphans of certain deceased officers.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the provisions for widows and orphans of commissioned officers of troops of the United States, contained in the first section of the law passed on the seventh day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, intituled "An act in addition to an act making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States," be and the same are hereby extended to the widows and orphan children of commissioned officers of the troops of the United States, and of the militia, who have died by reason of wounds received since the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in the actual service of the United States; Provided, application shall be made within two years after the end of the present session of Congress.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES,
Approved, March 14, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

NEW-THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, March 16,

Will be presented, a Tragedy, called,

HAMLET;

PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, mr Fennell (being his first appearance in that character these four years) King, mr Warren; Ghost, mr Marshall; Horatio, mr Fox; Laertes, mr Hardinge; Polonius, mr Morris; Rosencrantz, mr Warrell; jun. Guildenstern, mr Taylor; Francisco, mr Blissett; Marcellus, mr T. Warrell; Bernardo, mr Warrell; Gitric, mr Francis; Lucianus, mr Blissett; Grave Diggers, messrs Harwood & Blissett

Queen, mrs Merry; Ophelia, mrs Marshall; Player Queen, mrs L'Estrange.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, (as performed at Covent Garden Theatre, upwards of 150 nights) called

LOCK AND KEY.

☞ On Saturday, (not acted this Season) *The Rage*—with (for the last time) *Oscar and Malvina.*

*** On Monday, *The Way to get Married:*—with entertainments.

†‡† Mrs. *MERRY's* night will be on Wednesday next.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		50	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		75	
And if above one thouſand dollars,			
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		1	
On all notes above five hundred dollars,		2	
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervifors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

March 10.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiſtr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. }
January 4. dtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge; all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street

Feb. 9. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or no more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 42 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the township of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance ſtand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not ſold before the 20th inſt. it will then be rented, for the Summer ſeaſon only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

To be Let on the Shares,

A valuable Farm ready ſtocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected the tenant will find ſuitable perſons to take care of a dairy and attend market, with all other neceſſary labour.

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either caſe, unleſs they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-ſtreet.

march 5. 6aw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three ſtories high, and in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs. Apply to

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher,
march 1. § No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

November 9. §

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one, and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publiſhing by Subſcription,

An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,

BY MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York. Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Feb. 20. eodam

Virginia Lands.

On Tueſday the 20th inſt. will be ſold for Caſh, by Public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

THE following bodies of Land in the State of Virginia, viz.

13,600 Acres ſituate on the waters of Big Steer Creek.

26,998 Acres on the waters of the Little Kenharva and the weſt fork of the Monongahela.

50,450 Acres on the waters of Buchannon river.

Particular deſcriptions of the Lands, and an examination of the titles may be had by applying to

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

March 12. dtaom

Will be ſold on Wedneſday the

21ſt of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe, for caſh,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of William Heyſham, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the Houſe No. 107, with the Lot on which it ſtands, a Stable and other improvements. The houſe is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry ſtreet. Its central poſition, and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heyſham, or Francis Bowes Sayre, } Acting Executors.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The houſe will be open two days previous to the ſale, for the inſpection of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe. march 7—§12tR

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Moluſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. §

Landing from on board the ſhip

Tenneſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,

325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias

400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs

Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123, South Third-ſtreet.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A caſe of printed Muſlins and Calicoes

march 12. §8t

Hibernian Society.

A Special meeting of the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, will be held at Mr. M'Shane's, Third-ſtreet, on Friday next, the 16th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Anniverſary Meeting of the Society, will be held at the ſame place on Saturday the 17th inſt. at one o'clock P. M.

Dinner will be on the table at half after three.

Thoſe who intend to dine with the Society, are requeſted to ſend their names to Mr. M'Shane, on or before Friday next.

MATTHEW CAREY, *Secretary.*

march 12. d5t

The Creditors of the late Mr. *John Gould*

Are requeſted to meet at the houſe of William Smith, Walnut near Front ſtreet, on Thurſday the 16th inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening.

March 12. 4t

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—§1m

*** *Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to re-publiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

To-morrow will be Landed,

From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,

Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.

MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in caſes

ALSO,

WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790

FOR SALE BY

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

march 7. §

A Wet Nurſe wanted,

A healthy Woman, who can be well recommended. Apply at this Office.

march 12. §

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and of the Borough of Briſtol, on the Pennſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.

Burlington, march 1. *eodaw

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Diſtrict of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1798.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ſhip or veſſel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, reſiding within this diſtrict, by or under the authority of foreign nations, ſince the firſt day of October, 1792, are particularly requeſted to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as ſoon as may be convenient; ſpecifying the name of the veſſel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the eſtimated value of the veſſel, if condemned, the eſtimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with ſuch obſervations as may be thought neceſſary upon the circumſtances of each caſe, in order that ſtatements thereof may be tranſmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury, who is required to lay the ſame before the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

march 7. 10t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall Invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.

March 1. daw

FOR SALE.

The Houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, occupied by the ſubſcriber. Its eligible ſituation is well known—The rooms are ſpacious and convenient, and finiſhed in a handſome ſtile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice Houſe and rain water Ciſtern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mameodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Britiſh Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India*, *German*, *Iriſh*, *French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea.

A few cheſts of excellent quality, for ſale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets. Dec 26—eotf